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Per Annum, in Advance, by Mail, \$100 per
Six Months, \$60 per
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, \$25
Single Copies, 10
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* Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable
terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
furnished to Subscribers for \$4 a year; \$1 for six
months; \$2 for three months; payable in advance

NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the
collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

John Meakin, New Napano;
John Doran, New Westminster;
Hobson's Express, Similkameen;
Kimball & Gladwin, Yale;

Ballou's Express, Lilloet;
Cape Peterson, Lytton City;

W. Williams, Arthur City, B.C.;

Gillies Gowrie, Forks Quellie, B.C.

Barnard's Express, San Francisco;

P. Algar, Clement's Lane, London, England;

G. Street, 39 Cornhill, London.

The Destination of the South Confirmed.

It appears as the stories published in the Southern papers, they do not exceed the reality as pictured by Union writers who have opportunities to judge the truth. The seizure of provisions in various sections of the South is beginning to tell fearfully upon the condition of the country. For all this it does not behove our Generals to relax their energies in the least degree. So long as the Confederacy is able to keep together an army, so long will that army manage to find food. A confirmation of the tales of suffering is given in the description of affairs at Fernandina, Fla., told by a correspondent of the New York *World*, who reported: "Very few male inhabitants remain in the town; every body capable of bearing arms being conscripted into the rebel army. The women and children proved to be in a wretched state of destitution, their clothes mostly in rags, and nothing to eat but a small animal of cooked out by a pretty plentiful supply of them. When it was known that the Yankees had returned to Jacksonville, and that the town was surrounded by negro pickets, several ladies came on board the Boston, and, of course, were all received by the Captain and officers. One of the ladies in question proved to be the daughter of Governor Floyd, and her condition was a type of the rest. Her husband, an officer in the Confederate army, had returned to sick leave, and had not have a single dollar to his credit, for his destination was another, before was seen in this once busy country. The lady and her companions who were invited to the table of the Boston, declared that they could eat nothing while their families were almost starving at home; and an examination of the house, which but a few months ago was the abode of plenty and wealth, proved that the statement was in no sense exaggerated. Beautiful little children crawled in门 about the rooms, and the only harder seemed to be a box of uncooked rice, from which they vainly endeavored to allay their hunger. Everything else available had been carried off by the rebel soldiers, or, to call them by the name which they really merit, guerrillas, those soldiers occupying in Florida seem to be staying here for a time, and, having no place to sheltered made to swell the ranks of the army. A farmer has just managed to effect his escape into our lines at Fernandina. He told our troops there that a few weeks previous, he possessed a thriving farm near to Jacksonville, but a band of guerrillas at night-time stole half his hogs and seriously diminished the number of his chickens. A few days elapsed, and a second body of marauders came round and carried the remainder, giving him in exchange an order for the value of the animals up to the departmental Quartermaster. His troubles were only commencing. When it was found that he had nothing else to lose, a Confederate officer coolly informed him that his place was in the ranks of the rebels, and full well that the opinion would be followed up by coercive measures, he lost no time in taking to his heels and reaching Fernandina under cover of the woods." — *S. P. A.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A WIFE.—It is generally understood that in the spring of 1852 offers of marriage were made by the Emperor to three German princesses, but were politely declined in every instance.

The first of these offers was to the Princess Mary of Baden, daughter of the then reigning Grand Duke, who being himself the offspring of a "morganatic" marriage, could, as it was thought, make no serious objection to the match. His Highness, in fact, did give his consent; but his death occurring on the 21st of April, 1852, his son and successor threw obstacles in the way, and, as the Princess herself showed no desire to occupy the French throne, the negotiations were suspended. The Emperor, however, continued his efforts, and, after a long time, succeeded in getting his son to consent to a marriage with the Princess of Hohenlohe, having been likewise refused by the Prince President of the French Republic, at last offer to make his son to the Princess Frederica of Oldenburg, aged 23, the sister of the Queen of Greece. Prince Frederica, it is said, was excessively anxious to wed the Imperial diadem; then again, within the grasp of Napoleon III. But her relatives, particularly the Grand Duke Peter, strongly objected, and consequently this proposal likewise came to nothing. The poor Princess of Oldenburg soon after, in despair of getting the right husband, or any husband at all, committed a "morganatic" alliance, giving her hand to one Baron de Washington. Not choosing to submit to further indignities, Napoleon III., now Emperor, determined to seek for a wife at home, and having one evening in the house of a literary neophyte, Mr. De la Poer, M.P., Mrs. Maitland, Eugenie Maria de Guzman, Countess of Teba, His Majesty offered at once his hand. He was accepted, and married a few weeks after, on the 29th of January, 1853. The event somewhat took the public by surprise, the official announcement having been made only seven days previous to the ceremony, on the 22d of January.—*London Spectator*.

A LITTLE HUBBUB IN A LADIES' COMMITTEE.—At a leading seaport town very recently a committee of ladies met to decide upon the disposal of certain funds raised with the object of presenting a bridal gift to the Princess Alexandra. Nearly forty ladies attended the first meeting, at which it was resolved, after much debate and no little difference of opinion, to have a casket decorated with local views, made out of some old local relics. At the next meeting, the lady who had presided at the first, and who had a right to preside on every occasion, was passed over, and another lady moved into the chair. It is only justice to say that, unlike others, she behaved with dignity. The first resolution ad-dopted, after much wrangling, was to rescind the one previously passed in favor of a casket. The debate then ran high, most of the ladies holding different opinions as to the suitable article for presentation. After the confusion which prevailed, the words "bracelet," "cross," "chain," "grail," "etc., etc.," could be heard ringing above the dim. The strife at length subsided into single combats, and the exclamations "Story-teller," and "You're mother," "What do you know of diamonds—excepting Irish ones?" "Of course your taste is better than any one else's" were freely bandied about, till at length a lady, after weeping bitterly, was carried fainting out of the room. But the *cross* did not end here. An embryo M. P., who had taken an active part in the affair, and who advocated the selection of a diamond cross, which was then in possession of a local jeweller, was attacked fiercely, and accused of having an interest in the sale of the article—in fact, that he wanted to make a profit out of the transaction. But the cross party, who had strengthened its ranks by bringing their daughters to vote, remained silent, and it was adopted. We believe the jewel is very similar to the one which the ladies of Liverpool purpose presenting to the Princess Liverpool's *allition*.

Never take a nap in a railway carriage, 'cause why—the train always runs over sleepers.

VOL. 9.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

HARDIES' HOTEL

New Westminster, B. C.
H. V. EDMONDS, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE OFFERS ACCOMMODATIONS equal to any in the Colony at extremely moderate prices.

ATES, WINES, SPIRITS, and CIGARS
The best brands kept constantly on hand.

Square Meals 50 cents

Breakfast, per week, 50 "

Board and Lodging, per week, 8.00

Mattresses provided free. m/s 1m

METROPOLITAN LODGING HOUSES,

Yates st. and Langley st.

THE THREE LIONS, HAVING EAT.

Mr. CHAMBERS, Proprietor, in New-Blick House on Langley street, is prepared to Lodging, in first class style, at the lowest rates.

Mrs. Lucy's house on Yates street will be conducted in a manner befitting her own.

ROOMS.—Week, \$2 from \$2 to \$10.

LODGINGS per Night.—From 30cts to \$1.

Family Accommodated in Best Style. ap/1

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL!

GOVERNMENT ST.,

VICTORIA, V. I.

THAT WHEREAS IT IS INCREDIBLE

that during the past week incendiaries have attempted several times to set fire to the City, the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria, V. I., hereby give notice that a Reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$25.) is hereby offered by the City for such information as will lead to the detection and punishment of the incendiaries.

ASPIRING MASTER.—Robert Williams, M.A., Candidate for Master of the University of the State of the University of Victoria, Canada.

DRAWING MASTER.—Mr. E. Vincent, Professor of SINGING.—Mr. Diby Palmer.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:

The Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Trig-

onometry, French, Drawing, Painting, Modern Languages—French and Spanish.

The Collegiate School on the principles of the old established English Grammar School, a Religious Education being the recognized basis of all instruction.

TERMS:

Under 12 years of age, \$25 per month

Over 16 years of age, \$40 Exclusive of School Fees.

WILLIAM LEIGH, City Assessor

EXCERPT FROM CITY BY-LAW, SEC. 23.

Every person bound to make a return under this Act, and failing so to do, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars.

m/s 1m

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS USING ANY OF THE

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, OR OCCUPATIONS, SPECIAL-

NED IN SECTION 2 OF THE CITY BY-LAW passed on the 26th March, 1863, are requested to call at the Assessors' Office, Broad street, and take out a License to conduct their business in this street.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE

REGISTRATION OF TRADES, ETC., ETC.

APRIL 21, 1863.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Monday Morning, May 11, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

For Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

DICTATION AND INTERMEDIALLING.

A century or so ago, there were a class of writers, who took some of the ancient warlike nations as their models, and defined patriotism to be nothing more than an ardent desire of a people to injure all mankind, for the sake of that society of which they were members. Some modern cynic has also defined the time-honored institution of matrimony to be a conspiracy of two people against all the world. Neither of these definitions are correct, nor are the principles involved in them worthy of our enlightened and Christian age. But our up-river coterminous has apparently—we hope, unwittingly—become the representative of both of those behind-the-age dogmas. It has wedded itself to New Westminster, and what does not begin and end there, is positively wrong. Neither Cariboo nor Vancouver Island can be tolerated, except they are made subservient to "the law-established Capital." It is so anxious to aggrandize "the capital," at the expense of the best interests of the country, that it has become intolerant of any opinion differing from its own. It characterizes as "dictation and intermedialling," the published opinions of all the miners, traders, and packers of Cariboo, and the merchants of this city, respecting a Gold Escort. It would apparently stop free discussion, place a censorship over the press, except such sentiments were uttered as met its views. It would decree that there should be no public opinion respecting the management of affairs in British Columbia, outside of its own narrow and insignificant circle. If a Gold Escort is proposed in this colony at the wish of the miners and traders of Cariboo, it is "dictation." If it is suggested that a Mint at Victoria would accommodate owners of gold dust better than elsewhere, it is "intermedialling." If we advocate the opening of a coast route, we are told that we wish to rule, dictate, interfere in the affairs of the colony. Whoever may be broadest, most practical, or most sagacious in their views respecting the policy that ought to obtain in these colonies for the benefit of the whole and not a fraction of the country, is met by an intoleraable remark—it is a crime not to believe matrimony a conspiracy or genious patriotism not an ardent desire to injure every place but New Westminster. We concede to our up-river contemporary every reasonable latitude in expressing the views of its constituents; but when it wishes to confine to its own limited circle public opinion respecting the affairs of British Columbia or touching the relationship of that colony politically and commercially to ours, it is guilty of a folly. Such exclusive notions might suit Japan, or China, or the Flathead aborigines who have fished and hunted for centuries on the Lower Fraser. Time was when there was a public opinion of a village, a town, a city, a province, a nation. It was a stunted thing. Outsiders were excluded, mainly because they had no vehicle of expression. Now there is a public opinion of the world. There is free trade in thought expression, publication. Everybody is interested in the public affairs of everybody else. Politics, philanthropy, gospel, and money getting go hand in hand the world over. Englishmen, more than all other peoples have a panacea for everything, an opinion on everything, a suggestion to offer to foreign nations as well as domestic affairs. They live in the world, and are determined to make their power felt while they do live. They make their mark wherever they go. They regard as barbarous people as exclusive as our up-river journal—people who do not wish a neighbor to publicly express an opinion on a public question in which all are mutually interested in one way or the other. We hold to the free expression of opinion. We are interested in the prosperity, politically and commercially, of British Columbia. We are allied geographically and nationally; the interests of both provinces are identical; and in all cases and on every opportunity of occasion, we shall speak out without hesitation. It is our right to advocate any change or reform which we may deem good and wholesome for British Columbia. That right we shall exercise. We concede to our up-river contemporary a similar privilege respecting this Island. But we shall ever deprecate any expression charging it with "dictation and intermedialling."

GUBERNATORIAL VISITS.

We believe one of the recommendations of His Excellency for making him Governor of these Colonies, was his reputed influence over the numerous tribes of natives in this part of the world. In this respect they hoped he would be in a position to render some good services to the white population, like Sir George Grey in Southern Africa and New Zealand. That His Excellency might contribute much to a better state of feeling between the two races is probable enough, but in order to do so he must make it his business to pay more frequent visits to the habitat of the natives in the districts north of this. He would then have an opportunity of becoming, personally, much better acquainted with the state of Indian affairs, and of their wants and grievances. The native tribes would then feel, perhaps, that they were not altogether lost sight of, either for the adjustment of their complaints or the punishment of their crimes—and would be more likely to conduct themselves better than if left alone.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANDERSON & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE PER
"FUSI YAMA," "Rising Sun," "Strath-
allan," "Jasper," and "Isabella
Hercus."

SPIRITS.

BANDY—John Hobbs & Co., in case and qr. cask.
DO Marcelli, Old Pale, in case and qr. cask.
DO Martini's Dark, in case and qr. cask.
DO Champagne, Cognac, in case and qr. cask.
DO Whisky, Fils & Co. " " cask.
WHISKY—Taylor, Mountain Dew, Stewart's, Royal Highland, Campbeltown, and other brands in cases, kegs and quart casks.
RUM—Jamaica.

WINES.

PORT—In cases, quarter casks, hds. and pipes from Franklin & Son, R. Hooper & Son, Fawcett & Son, and other London Wine Merchants, ordinary to choice qualities.

BRITISH WINES—Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, White Wine, and Malt Vinegar, Ginger Cordial, Lime Juice.

MALT LIQUORS

ALE—(Bulk) Tennent's, in hds. and bbls.
DO (Bottle) Bysell, pale, blue, No. 2, Tennent's
DO DO Hibbert's, and Friend's, in quarts and pints.

PORTER—Bryant's, Friend's, Barclay & Perkins, Hibbert's, and Tennent's.

GROCERIES

SUGAR—English Loaf and Cosipore.
SOAP—Yellow and Brown, pure and hard, 18 and 36 lb. boxes.

CANDLES, STARCH, PRESERVED

OLIVES, LIMES, OATMEAL,

OLIVES, LIMES, OATMEAL,

CONFECTIOMAL,

CHICKORY,

FINGER BLUE, WILTSHIRE

CHEESE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANVAS—No 1 to 7, English and Scotch Hemp.

TWINE—Sisal and Reparing.

HUNTING—all colors.

Natural Stones,

Manchurian Goods,

Wooden & do

Leather and Shoes,

Clothing, Hats & Caps,

Pet Birds,

Deer Skins,

Corrugated Iron,

Blankets,

10 lb

NOTICE.

To THOSE WHO ARE WANTING

HOUSES, THE unadvised is now

recommending that he will rent a

number of years, at a rental of \$25 per month

and upwards, according to size and situation.

P. S.—Also a few lots for sale.

Apply to J. NAGLE,

Office near the Police Barracks.

A. J. BRUNN

FASHIONABLE

And Outfitter,

A. J. BRUNN OFFERS TO THE PUB-

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, FINE LINEN

COLLARS, WHITE AND FANCY NECK

TIES, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Firemen's White Buckskin Gloves.

Firemen's RED UNIFORM SHIRTS.

JOCKEY AND REGATTA CAPS,

SCOTLAND'S best Balmoral and Glenavy Caps,

with and without fronts.

Fine and Heavy Clothing.

For Dress, Travel and Work.

FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS.

Water Proof Clothing, Hats & Leggins.

White and Blue Shirts, Braces and Hosiery.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trim

Patent Washable Buttons

Call at BRUNN'S Fashionable Store, Colonial

Goverment Street.

m10 lb

St. Nicholas Saloon,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Proprietors, — Quarles & Thomas.

EDWARD THOMAS, HAVING PURCHASED

From Mr. Pitt's interest in the above saloon

trusts that his friends and the public will award him

his full compensation for the same.

Mr. Quarles.

Victoria, April 11, 1863.

m11 lb

Oriental Hotel,

IN YATES STREET,

Corner of Oriental Alley.

Nearly Fitted up for Travellers.

SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS

The Bedrooms are furnished with Spring Mattresses.

THE BEST OF LIQUORS!

To be had at the Bar, and

EXCELLENT BILLIARD TABLES!

In the Saloon Unfinished rooms may be had, if required.

P. MANETTA, Proprietor.

m10 lb

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

YATES STREET.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BOARD AND LODGING, per week.....\$8.00

BOARD WITHOUT LODGING, per week.....6.00

BOARD AND LODGING, per day.....1.50

BEDS, per night.....50

SINGLE MEALS.....50

THOS. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

m10 lb

J. SOUTHGATE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Union Wharf,

YATERS, VANCOUVER ISLAND

And Bay street, San Francisco, California

m11 lb

G. SUTRO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, Etc.

YATES STREET,

VICTORIA.

m11 lb

NOTICE.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH

AMERICA.

RAFFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO WILL

be issued by this Bank at par until further

notice. J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.

m11 lb

NOTICE.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WILL SELL DEAFATS ON SAN

FRANCISCO for next steamer at par in

Exchange for Cols or Gold Bars.

JAMES D. WALKER, Manager.

m11 lb

NOTICE.

BATH HOUSE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BATHS.

This establishment is admirably fitted up to accom-

modate the Public with Baths.

Three Bath Tickets, - - - - \$1

Four Bath Tickets, - - - - \$1,

when Gentlemen find their own Towels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES' BAY BRIDGE

BATH HOUSE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BATHS.

This establishment is admirably fitted up to accom-

modate the Public with Baths.

Three Bath Tickets, - - - - \$1

Four Bath Tickets, - - - - \$1,

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Monday Morning, May 11, 1863.

For interesting miscellaneous matter see first and fourth page.

Her Majesty's Birthday.

The 24th of May is near at hand and yet we hear nothing of arrangements for making this a day of public rejoicing. Throughout the Queen's widely extended dominions, her loyal subjects invariably take occasion to celebrate this auspicious event in the manner best adapted to the peculiar circumstances of their position, and surely our distance from the white cliffs of Old England does not cause us to forget for the nonce that we owe obedience to a sovereign who, whether viewed as a Christian, a ruler, a wife, or a mother, shines preeminently before the world as an example to her sex, having endeared herself not only to the people of our own happy Isle, but won the admiration and respect of every nation in every clime. The present is peculiarly a fitting occasion for a display of national feeling. What Englishman that has read the history of his country, and the stirring terms the enthusiasts of England's love for her Queen and family manifested throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, upon the occasion of the Prince of Wales' marriage to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, has not felt a pang of regret that he was not there to join in the mighty jubilee?

Her Majesty may now be said to have taken leave of widows' weeds; and, if we participated in the sorrows of the mourner, more certain it is that we should now "rejoice with them that do rejoice." The most feasible and acceptable mode of celebrating the approaching holiday, so far as all may equally share in the enjoyment, is to have a public festival, dedicated upon hereafter; and we would urge upon our fellow-townsmen to request His Worship the Mayor to convene a public meeting, forthwith, to take it into consideration. If anything is to be done, there is no time to be lost; but, in any case, we hope to see a committee of public-spirited men formed to call on a Regatta in our harbour with Races and Rustic Sports in the Public Park, both of which could be carried out without much difficulty, and would doubtless afford an infinity of amusement to all classes.

CONVICTION OF SMUGGLERS.—The cases of the Langley, Petrel, and Kingfisher, were heard at New Westminster, on Friday, before Judge Brewster, and resulted in a conviction in each case. The masters of the two former were fined \$500, and the latter \$250, with the forfeiture of the vessels and their cargoes. The British Columbian, speaking of the trial, says: "Taylor, of the Petrel, did not appear at the Court, and was believed to be in Victoria, for the purpose of evading the penalty. It came out in the course of the examination, that these men have been carrying on a very large contraband trade with the Indians along the coast of this Colony, as several hundred gallons were proved to have been traded off in the course of a single voyage. An Indian witness, named Richard Wilson, while giving his evidence, became somewhat excited upon the subject, broke off into a long and eloquent harangue, in his own language, about the whisky from these schooners killing his friends. Now the thing is over, we may state that great praise is due to the Collector of Customs for the zeal and ability with which he conducted these cases; and we trust His Excellency the Governor will not fail to give him his duty to step in and mitigate the above sentences. This trade must be put a stop to; and that can only be done by inflicting the severest punishment the law will allow."

ASHORE OF TRIAL ISLAND.—By the sloop Louise, Capt. Thorne, which arrived from Cowichan on Saturday morning, information was received of the stranding of the sloop Hamley, Capt. Ross, on Trial Island, on Friday night. It would appear that the Hamley was bound from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal consigned to Mr. C. B. Young, of this city. Capt. Ross was lying ill in his berth, and the crew (two in number), while endeavoring to make the passage between Trial and Vancouver Island, drove her on a rock, and knocked a large hole in her bottom. Finding the vessel filling with water, the captain and crew got into the boat, and were discovered in the morning by the Louisa, and brought to Victoria. Hopes are entertained that the Hamley will not become a total wreck, and can be got off when lightened.

GOLD AT CARIBOO.—The Portland Times of the 30th ultimo ridicules the idea of there being a large quantity of gold in the hands of the miners at Cariboo, awaiting the means of safe transit; and suggests that if Loring & Diller, Black Jack, Cameron & Co., and other claims, continue to yield at the same rate as reported, throughout the summer, it will require the whole of Her Majesty's naval and military forces, equipped with all the resources of the British Empire, as well all the canoes and mule-trains, to get it through. The Times has its own fish (Salmon) to fry.

THE INDIAN CRUSADE.—Superintendent Smith has had a number of offers from Volunteers willing to serve on the expedition to Galiano Island, not only from half-bred Kanakas, "*et hoc genus omne*," but also from enterprising sons of Albion. His Excellency has directed that they shall all appear at the Government offices at 10 o'clock this morning. The expedition will be started about the middle of the week, in the H. M. S. Devastation, accompanied by the gunboat Forward, which we may then look for a decisive blow being struck.

THE MARKS FUND.—Mrs. O'Dwyer and Mrs. McTiernan had succeeded, up to Saturday evening, in collecting for the distressed Marks family the sum of \$618 50. The money has been placed in the hands of Bishop Demers, who kindly undertakes to attend to the alleviation of the present wants of the bereaved widow and her children. We understand that some other good citizens are also interesting themselves in behalf of this unfortunate family.

COWICHAN.—The sloop Louise, which arrived on Saturday, reports that the Indians were perfectly quiet in the neighborhood of Cowichan, and no longer indulged in bombastic threats. The presence of the Grappler, which lay at anchor in Cowichan Bay, with her boating meetings up, and everything ready for immediate action, appeared to have a salutary effect.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The screw steamboat J. W. Moore, Capt. Holmes, having in tow the barge "William," arrived yesterday with a cargo consisting of 80,000 shingles, consigned to Mr. J. Taylor, and 10 cords of cedar for ship timbers to Mr. Stevens.

THE OTTER.—This steamer arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening, bringing about 33 passengers and a few thousand dollars in gold dust, to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. The Otter had no later advices from California.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In our issue of Saturday a mistake occurred in setting up an advertisement in bankruptcy. It read "Abner Hunt Troncosi"; it ought to have read "Abner Hunt Frances."

STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON.—This steamer was seen entering Port Lefroy on Saturday morning, she may be looked for early on Tuesday morning.

Police Court.

Before A. F. Pemberton, Esq.

SATURDAY, 9th May, 1863.
WHISKY SELLING.

James Smith and Thomas Goldfinch were brought up on remand charged with having supplied liquor to Indians.

Mr. Arthur Fellows stated that he had known Goldfinch for 8 or 9 years; he was a respectable man; he had been here a few months, taking any job that offered, and lived for economy in a shanty. The magistrate might rely on any evidence given by him.

Goldfinch was then placed in the box and swore. He stated that on Thursday he went out with Smith to look for wood. They subsequently returned to the cabin and had been there all day. They had a woman come in and the old Smith to let her have a bottle of liquor. He refused several times, and at last went out and got it for her.

Pioneer Smith on being asked by the Court how he pleaded, said: "The officers had sworn that he gave a bottle to an Indian; the witness now stated he had given it to a klootchman."

Cross-examined by Smith—I saw you give the small bottle to the klootchman, and she carried it away. I couldn't swear that you carried the bottle away.

Pioneer then said—The klootchman came in and asked him for a bottle; he told her for a while, but she insisted and pressed him hard. He told her he did not give such things away; then she gave him the bottle. He didn't think he was doing any great harm and never gave it a second thought.

Mr. Pemberton said under ordinary circumstances he would not accept the testimony of Goldfinch, as the reward for information was high and might lead to abuse, but Mr. Fellows gave him a good character and he supplied a link in the evidence that was wanting. He would discharge Goldfinch, but Smith had laid himself open to a penalty of \$500. He would find him \$50 or three months imprisonment.

Michael O'Rourke, who was implicated in the charge, was discharged.

H. M. SCREW STREAM SLOOP CHAMELEON.—The following comprises the list of officers belonging to this ship: Captain, Edward Hardinge; 1st Lieutenant, John Bruce; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. Binnington; Master, H. Tally; Paymaster, R. W. M. Jones; Assistant Paymaster, E. T. Boyes; Surgeon, Alex. Fisher; Assistant Surgeon, E. F. Penn; 1st Engineer, P. G. Jackson; Lieut. Boatswain, from the Marine, at Ganges, with the Hon. Fox Murray, who was subsequently injured by a fall from his horse and invalidated home by the Topaze. The Chameleon was commissioned in 1861, and has a crew of 165 men. She is considered by all medical judges to be a beautiful specimen of her class.

FROM COMAX.—The schooner Nonpareil, Capt. Cawley, arrived on Saturday from Comax. The upshot of the fight between the Comax and Enculatav Indians, alluded to in our issue of Saturday, was a grand "pot-latch" between the two tribes who vowed eternal friendship in their "cupa." Capt. Cawley confirms previous accounts of the Lamalachas who engaged the Forward at Kuper Island having escaped to Galano Island in great terror of the gunboat.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooners Alpha, McCulloch, and North Star, Clifford, arrived at Esquimalt yesterday, from Nanaimo, bringing each about 70 tons of coal. The Alpha is consigned to Dickson, Campbell & Co., and the North Star to the Navy Department.

SHINGLES.—Three or four canoes entered the harbor yesterday laden with shingles, which had been cut and prepared by Indians on the other side of the Straits.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Wild Pigeon, Gullock, arrived yesterday from Port Townsend. Mr. Oath came over in her and brought 70 sheep and 1 horse.

SAUCY.—H. M. S. Chameleon, Capt. Hardinge, saluted the flag of Commodore the Hon. J. Spencer on board H. M. Topaze, in Esquimalt Harbor, on Saturday morning.

ROSEDALE.—Between 70 and 80 hands were engaged on Saturday hauling the Rosedale further on the ways. They succeeded in advancing her a good many feet.

FOR PORT ANGELOS.—The sloop John Dickson sailed yesterday for Port Angeles, taking several passengers.

THE SCHOONER ANTLOPE.—Left on Saturday for Trial Island, to endeavor to save the cargo of the stranded sloop Hamley.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

(Continued.)

THE CHOIR.

For the first or two or three minutes after the doors were opened, there were apparently no claimants for admission; but after that short interval the hurried buzz and constant rustling of silk showed that they were coming in fast to the Nave—though none passed beneath the screen which gave admission to the more exclusive portion of the choir. At the end of the service, the Queen herself, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the brother of the late Prince, and we all know, so like him as to make the resemblance almost startling as he stands by the side of Her Majesty. The Queen wears the simplest and plainest of widow's weeds—a widow's cap, black silk dress with white collar and cuffs, and thick black lace. The only ornament which appears to be worn is the Order of the Garter and the Cross and Minor Canons of the Chapel. The suffragan Bishops stand aside as the dais is reached, and make way for the Primate, who passes at once to the north of the altar, and the Dean, seated in the choir, takes their places to the south. For a minute the Prelates kneel in prayer, then rise and stand in line inside the rails.

Then there is a slight rustle of silks and clinking of jewelled orders as nearly all the Corps Diplomatic come in and take their places underneath the Royal pew—showing literally like a cluster of gold and jewels that equals even the appearance of the Knights of the Garter. And now there is a long and solemn silence during which even whispers are audible, and the rustle of the dresses comes with a noise as fair wearers turn to survey the scene around.

Suddenly there is just a perceptible movement—a kind of consciousness that something has occurred, which tells at once that the Queen is either coming or has come, and all eyes are quickly directed towards the quaint old pew in the wall. In another instant the Queen herself appears, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the brother of the late Prince, and we all know, so like him as to make the resemblance almost startling as he stands by the side of Her Majesty. The Queen wears the simplest and plainest of widow's weeds—a widow's cap, black silk dress with white collar and cuffs, and thick black lace. The only ornament which appears to be worn is the Order of the Garter and the Cross and Minor Canons of the Chapel. The suffragan Bishops stand aside as the dais is reached, and make way for the Primate, who passes at once to the north of the altar, and the Dean, seated in the choir, takes their places to the south. For a minute the Prelates kneel in prayer, then rise and stand in line inside the rails.

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